



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The labors of the American Peace Society have been often summarized. Its founder, William Ladd, set forth in his masterful essay, entitled "A Congress of Nations," every essential principle worked out in the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and that in the year 1840. It is highly satisfying that this remarkable document is about to be reprinted for the public by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The utterances of other great men come down through the history of the American Peace Society: Channing and Emerson among the divines; Charles Sumner and William Jay among the jurists; Elihu Burritt, James B. Miles, and Benjamin F. Trueblood among the publicists. It was by great men that the first international peace congress was initiated in the office of the American Peace Society, when its headquarters were at Boston, and held in London during the latter days of June, 1843. The influence of great men in the American Peace Society upon the international peace congresses at Brussels, 1848; Paris, 1849; Frankfort, 1850; London, 1851, and Edinburgh, 1853, has been recorded in all of the accounts of these significant events.

In 1853 many men of high international repute felt the peace movement to be an important factor in international politics. There were those who thought that great international wars were no longer possible; that the efforts in behalf of peace were at last about to succeed. The first World's Fair, held at the Crystal Palace in London, 1851, was thought to foreshadow a future of international peace. Most of the leading men of the day joined the ranks of the pacifists—Hugo, Tennyson, Cobden, Bright, Longfellow.

And then came the Crimean War, followed closely by the American Civil War, which in turn was followed closely by the Franco-Prussian War.

Notwithstanding the devastation of the Civil War in the United States, 1861-1865, and the Franco-Prussian War just closed, the announcement of the Treaty of Washington, which paved the way for the settlement of the Alabama claims, was enough to enable the American Peace Society to hold great and memorable peace jubilee exercises throughout the United States in 1871.

Wars do increase opposition to peace societies, but it is also true that they increase the number of followers of international pacifism. The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 not only did not interfere with, but seemed

to promote the great American Peace Congress, held in New York City in 1907. Since that time American peace congresses have been held biennially. Even the present war is not to interfere with the Fifth American Peace Congress, to be held at San Francisco, October 10, 11, 12, 13.

It is true that in 1909 the American Peace Society, with a free field, had but seven branch societies. Moving its headquarters to Washington in 1911, it has reorganized its forces, welcomed many other co-ordinate organizations, and established within itself thirty-four constituent branch societies, most of which are State organizations. The increase in the number of branch societies in the last five years reaches about 340 per cent. In the same period its membership has increased over 600 per cent. The budget of the expenses of the American Peace Society and its branches reaches nearly \$100,000 a year, and, in spite of strong military propaganda incident to the world war, the accretions to its membership has increased, while subscriptions to its monthly magazine, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, are growing more rapidly than ever.

It is eminently fitting that intelligent men and women should remember this important centenary. Historians must awaken to their duty and opportunity of doing justice to it. Conditions across the world should convince the most skeptical that the peace movement is no mere quixotic crusade against war as war, against even the blood letting, the carnage and the death, as it is an attempt on the part of rational beings to overcome the international wrongs and fears and hatreds, peculiar only to wholly irrational beings.

Sir Humphry Davy constructed his safety lamp for the protection of miners in 1815. The thoughtful persons of 1915 are applying themselves as never before to the construction of an international safety lamp for the prevention of unreasonable and unreasoning wars. The times are very dark. The warnings and the philosophy of a century have not availed to avert a tremendous outburst of diabolical fury. But the very fury has demonstrated beyond question the validity of the warnings and the philosophy of a century. This much is true and therefore hopeful. The time is coming when men can say again:

"Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into light;
It is daybreak everywhere."

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS, SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 10 TO 13, 1915

LEADERS from many nations will be present at the International Peace Congress which will be held under the auspices of the American Peace Society and the Church Peace Union, at San Francisco, October 10 to 13. Assistance will be given by the League to Enforce Peace, the American Peace Centenary Committee, American League for Limitation of Armaments, and the World's Insurance Congress.

The purpose of the congress has been announced to be fourfold. First, to bring together recognized leaders in public affairs from all nations, including representatives from all religious, educational, peace, legal, com-

mercial, labor, and socialistic organizations, in order to unite them into one great constructive organization to work for the abolition of war. Second, to present a program which in its discussion and printed results shall make such compelling impact upon world thought as speedily to hasten the overthrow of militarism. Third, to discuss up-to-date, practical plans for effective international co-operation in the substitution of Christian principles and just laws for the rules of force. Fourth, to consider the problem of adequate national protection.

Among those who have been secured to speak are Dr.

James A. Macdonald, editor of the *Toronto Globe*; Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Walter Scott Penfield, United States secretary in several arbitration cases at The Hague; Herbert S. Houston, president of the World's Associated Advertising Clubs; Senator Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium, president of the International Peace Bureau; Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Persian Minister to the United States; Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, first secretary of the Panama

legation at Washington, and Dr. John R. Mott, of the World's Student Christian Federation.

Sessions of the congress will be devoted to the discussion of labor versus militarism and war, the schools, colleges, and the universities and international peace, and women versus war. The program for Wednesday evening, October 13, will be in charge of the committee on the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the United States and England.

THE TEACHER AND WAR

By DAVID STARR JORDAN

IT is said that in the schools of today the history of the future is written. It is our function as teachers to preside over these writing lessons. Too much of this history has been written in blood. Such history is barbarism. It shows that we teachers have neglected our work, or else that we have perverted it.

It is said that next to the militarists the historians are at fault. A trail of blood is over human history, and the historians have been fascinated by it—obsessed by it—and they have neglected the real substance of history, the growth of man.

The really great deeds of humanity in Greece as well as elsewhere, were not performed on the battlefield. They have been possible only in security, in patience, in those places and times which have stood as oases in the desert of war and waste.

War is always the destroyer. It is comparable to a great lava flow laying desolate the fertile fields, branching in every direction, scorching all vegetation, weeds, and flowers, trees with the fruits, and leaving a trail of evil not removed for years or centuries.

It has been taught that war is a positive thing; peace, the interval between wars, a "pale negation," the "period of fattening" for the great struggles which decide the

fate of nations. It has been taught, and by great teachers, that war is the nation's salutary exercise, the growing pains of a nation's discipline.

It is our duty as teachers to question this claim. If we find it unfounded, it is our business to help our children to see its fallacy. War and not peace is the negation. Peace is the duration of the law. Law ideally represents the best form of human relation, the best way of doing things. Law as we know it is our human attempt to realize in statutes what is ideally best in human nature. To frame statutes which are just and fair, which rest on the best impulses of mankind, the people must work together. Laws cannot be imposed on us from above. We know no "above" in our social adjustments save the mind and conscience of universal humanity. In our democratic understanding, there is no king and no State that can do all this for us while we are asleep or inert. We, the people, constitute the State. It exists for our mutual advantage, for, after all, this is the people's country.

[From an address delivered before the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Oakland, Cal., in August.—THE EDITOR.]

THE GREAT WAR'S LESSON

A LETTER from the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, president of the American Independence Union, to Mr. John Brisben Walker, chairman National Convention of the "Friends of Peace," held at Chicago, September 5 and 6, reads as follows:

ST. LOUIS, September 1, 1915.

Mr. John Brisben Walker, Chairman National Convention of the "Friends of Peace," Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have your kind invitation to address the National Convention of the "Friends of Peace" which is to be held at Chicago on September 5 and 6. A severe cold which has affected my voice prevents, I regret to say, my personal attendance; but I desire to go on record as endorsing most heartily a movement which, I believe, will tend to give a new impetus to the demand of the masses of the American people for measures vouch-

safing a more permanent condition of international peace. It is a goal which all good citizens, irrespective of race, color, party, or religion are striving for, and therefore should be worthy of the efforts of every true statesman.

Before discussing ways and means, permit me, as one who for many years has been sincerely devoted to this great cause, to preface my suggestions with a brief statement of facts. In the first place, let us remember that a cessation of hostilities does not mean peace. Under present conditions which foolishly recognize armaments as a guarantee of peace, not even the conclusion of peace between belligerents really means peace. It is an armistice, and nothing more. In this aspect of the case the world has never yet enjoyed the real blessings of peace, and never will enjoy them so long as international disputes are permitted to be settled by guns and battle-